



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1878.

It is reported in Vienna that the Sultan and the Grand Vizier Saffet Pasha are at variance in regard to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Vizier wishes to agree with Austria, while the Sultan insists on the policy of abstention. The newspapers of Constantinople have been instructed to deny these reports, as well as one that the government secretly encourages resistance to the Berlin treaty.

By the accident on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, Tuesday night, at Mingo Junction, Ohio, noticed in yesterday's Gazette, fifteen persons were killed, including Frank D. Graham, A. W. Andrews and W. R. Johnson, postal clerks, and fifty were more or less injured. G. W. L. Morecare, a postal clerk, had his leg broken. Most of the other victims were immigrants.

Boston's total valuation is \$631,000,000, a shrinkage of \$55,000,000 from last year's valuation. The rate of taxation will be a few cents less than \$13 on \$1,000, against \$13.10 on \$1,000 last year. The revolution in values at Concy Island, N. Y., is so sudden and immense that leases which were being five years ago at \$75 are now held at \$30,000 for two years. The opening of new railroads did it.

The election in Alabama on Monday for State and county officers resulted in an overwhelming democratic victory, even the former republican strongholds having gone democratic by large majorities. The colored men in large numbers all over the State worked and voted with the democrats.

Mr. Hinton was nominated by the Petersburg convention of Tuesday, by a vote of 86 for him to 41 for Mr. Coleman. The latter made an admirable run considering the circumstances. Mr. Hinton intends to head off the nominees of the Greenbackers by advocating greenbacks himself.

The South Carolina republican convention, in session at Charleston, yesterday referred a resolution endorsing Gov. Hampton, and then adjourned till to day. The large majority of the delegates are colored, the old leaders, white and black, being conspicuously scarce.

We have received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York, the reprint of the Edinburgh Review. Contents: Marquess Wellesley's Indian Administration, The Romance of Edmund J. Armstrong, Locky's England in the Eighteenth Century, Origin and Wanderings of the Gypsies, Primitive Property and Modern Socialism, M. Doussin's Letters, Russia and Roumania, The Gold Mines of India, Finley's History of the Servitude of Greece, and The Constitution and the Crown.

Escape of a Negro Prisoner.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 8, 1878.—A six year old daughter of Daniel Crisman, a prominent citizen of Williamson county, was on last Friday returning home by a road leading through a thicket, when Calvin Beatty, a big, heavy set mulatto, aged eighteen, seized her, dragged her into the bushes and outraged her person in the most horrible manner. He was arrested on Saturday and was fully identified by the girl as well as by a dog that was with him, and by persons who had seen him hanging about Crisman's premises. He was taken to Franklin and jailed. The jailer had cause for the belief that he might be lynched, and for several nights kept the jail guarded. No attempt having been made at lynching his suspicions were lulled and the guard dismissed at 11 o'clock last night, promising to send two guards, however, in their place. An hour afterward the tramp of 150 horses was heard, and then came a knock upon his door. "Who's there?" asked the jailer. "A friend," was softly replied. "What do you want?" asked the jailer. "We've come for Calvin Beatty and we intend to have him. We don't want to frighten or harm you; we are aware of your position and respect it. Just quietly give us the keys and stay in your room."

"You can't get my keys. I will die before I will give them up," said the jailer. "Knock down the door," said a man in an undertone, and it was done. Three men rushed into the hall through the breach, when the jailer's wife met them, exclaiming, "Oh, gentlemen, just consider what a terrible thing you are doing before going any further." Said they, "Madam, we took the whole matter into consideration before leaving our homes. Our minds are made up now." They then passed into the jail, knocked off the lock to Beatty's cell, told Beatty he was wanted, and pushed him along out of the door and took him away. This morning a halter, with a noose was found, but it was not tied to a tree. Underneath were many tracks of horses, but no signs of Beatty. A dispatch received at 10 p. m., announced that the mob attempted to hang Beatty, but he ran, was fired on, badly wounded, but escaped, and is now in custody of the officers. Beatty asserts his innocence.

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, Aug. 8.—The weather is beautiful and the track is fair.

The first race, a mile dash, was won by Inspiration by a head before Keenness, 21.—Time, 1:45.

SARATOGA, Aug. 8.—The second race, one mile and a half, was won by Virginius, easily, with Frederick the Great, 24, and Lucifer 34. Time, 2:45.

Sudden Death.

PATERSON, August 8.—This morning at Rev. Jacob Wahrenberger, for thirteen years pastor of the late German Protestant Church of this city, was approaching the Passaic Falls to attend a picnic he fell dead of heart disease. He was aged about 50 years, and was a clergyman of considerably ability.

Robbery.

TROY, N. Y., August 8.—The residence of Rev. Dr. Krohn, at West Troy, was robbed yesterday afternoon during the absence of the owner, of six thousand dollars' worth of property. Ten \$500 railroad bonds that were taken were unregistered, and the owner is unable to remember the numbers.

News of the Day.

It is proposed to hold a Mississippi valley commercial convention at New Orleans next November.

During the month of July five hundred and four deaths occurred in Havana from yellow fever, and sixty-three from smallpox.

Another call for five millions of the fifty-two bonds was made yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury, making ten millions already called in this week.

The sale of the White Sulphur Springs property was postponed again yesterday until to day. It is thought it will bring about \$400,000. The Salt Sulphur Springs have been sold to Mr. Cornell for \$8,500.

The representatives of thirteen trunk lines and Western railway lines, in session at Long Branch, have agreed upon sixty cents as the basis for the rate of freight for cattle from Chicago to New York.

The Pennsylvania Board of Pardons has refused to recommend the pardon of J. F. Ballard, an ex-member of the Legislature, who is serving out a sentence for embezzling building association funds.

On Tuesday, four miles from Macon, Ga., four men robbed W. W. English, a miller, of a small amount of money and several bushels of meal, by choking and overpowering him. The robbers are supposed to be tramps. They all escaped.

A meeting of Cuban merchants and planters in Havana, yesterday, framed an address to the King of Spain, laying before him the injury suffered by Cuba and by Spanish vessel owners by reason of the high import duty levied on sugars in Spain.

An explosion occurred yesterday in a coal mine at Soremerston, near Birkbeck, England. Thirty-five men were in the pit at the time and were working with exposed lights. All were rescued, and although severely burned, only one is considered in a dangerous condition.

Abel and Jessa Good, and a man named Gost, white, and a colored man named Brown, have been arrested and lodged in jail at Mountsville, West Va., charged with having stolen several hundred dollars' worth of goods from a freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

An outbreak of the natives occurred at Acheen, in the island of Sumatra, on the 7th of July. The Dutch troops attacked and captured a strong position held by the Acheens. The loss of the natives was six hundred and eighty, while the troops lost only fifty six.

Charles Ayton, nine years of age, son of J. C. Ayton, of Point of Rocks, Md., on Tuesday evening went to the mill of G. W. Shaffer, near by, and in crossing one of the water wheels he made a misstep and fell over the wheel, his head striking a wall, mashing his skull and breaking his neck, causing his instant death.

There is considerable excitement at Yuma, Arizona, over a threatened raid by Indians, who have recently gathered in some numbers in the vicinity of that town, encouraged by the absence of troops, sent to Idaho, and inflamed with whiskey surreptitiously furnished them. The citizens are guarding approaches to the town.

The announcement is made by the State Department that on and after September 5, 1878, an installment will be paid at that Department to parties entitled thereto on account of awards made in favor of citizens of the United States by the joint commission of the United States and Mexico for the adjustment of claims, organized under the convention of July 4, 1858, between the two countries.

H. H. Kimpson, the long missing financial agent of South Carolina, was arrested at Westfield, Mass., yesterday, and spent the night in the look-up with tramps, &c. He says he has been negotiating for a settlement of his troubles in New York, and has all along been willing to submit the accounts to arbitration. He claims he is the victim of political persecution, and that the State owes him \$160,000. A requisition is expected Friday.

The Junior Fire Company, of Frederick, Md., numbering eighty, accompanied by the Frederick Cornet Band and two hundred visiting guests, reached Winchester, Va., yesterday, and were accorded a grand reception. The visiting firemen are the guests of the Winchester fire department. In the afternoon there was a grand firemen's parade and trial of apparatus, and a torchlight procession and general illumination at night, followed by addresses by Mr. E. P. Dandridge and acting Mayor Holmes Conrad, of Winchester, and Col. L. Victor Baughman, of Frederick.

Letters from Iquitos, the Peruvian station on the Amazon, in South America, announce that deplorable reports have been received as to the sanitary condition of the laborers on the Madeira and Mamore railroad. A virulent fever had broken out and was carrying off numbers daily, while medical attendance was scarce and hospital arrangements were of the poorest description. The fever is reported to be of the same type as that which raged in the district during the construction of the Inter-Oceanic Railroad. The laborers spoken of are mostly Americans, taken out by the Collins Company.

A single scull boat race for the "fat men's" champion gold medal was rowed yesterday on Newtown creek, near New York. The only contestants that entered were James Hagan, weight 260 pounds, and Edward Jones, 276 pounds. The distance was three miles, with a turn. The race was closely contested, and the athletes rowed side by side until both fouled. Hagan, however, drew clear, took the lead and won amid loud cheers. Time, 27 minutes 30 seconds. A large crowd witnessed the contest, and there was much merriment over the struggle. Jones was dissatisfied, and challenged Hagan to row again for \$250 a side.

Rear Admiral Patterson, of the American squadron at Yokohama, reports to the Navy Department a joint celebration of the Fourth of July by the Japanese, English, French, German and Russian men of war, in connection with the United States vessels. All the ships were draped with flags, and at noon fired a national salute. On the 10th of July the Emperor of Japan inspected the new iron clad frigates and wooden corvettes built in England for the Japanese navy, when all the war vessels in Yokohama joined in a formal reception—manning the yards and firing salutes—and the naval commanders were received by the Emperor on board the iron ram Foo Sho Kan.

WHAT BUTTERMILK IS USED FOR.—A young lady from the city boarding for the summer at a farm house on the borders of a neighboring county, visited the dairy attached and watched the country maid in her toil with marked attention.

"Your task is a laborious one?" she remarked to the maid.

"Somewhat, ma'am," was the reply.

"Nature is indeed wonderful in her workings," continued the lady. "Observe the green grass in the fields, and in a short time it is converted into milk, and from milk into butter."

"Yes, ma'am."

"Honey is a strange anomaly also. Observe the little bee wandering from flower to flower, extracting the sweetness therefrom, and depositing it in its globular form into the comb."

"Yes, ma'am."

"After the formation of butter, I have been told the milk is termed buttermilk."

"Yes, ma'am."

"Is there sufficient nutriment in it to be of any use?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"I am not exhausting your patience, may I ask you what use is made of buttermilk?"

"We feed some of it to the hogs, and what is left we feed to the boarders."

Convention.

MANCHESTER, N. H., August 8, 1878.—The greenback State Committee have arranged to hold a State convention here on September 8th.

Foreign News.

HAVRE, Aug. 8.—The Dory Nautilus, which reached the English coast July 30th, from Beverly, Massachusetts, which place she left on the 12th of June, has arrived here, having accomplished the passage from America in 56 days, which includes several days detention by rough weather on the coast of England. The Nautilus will be taken to the Paris exposition.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Constitutionnel, a Bonapartist organ, announces that a marriage has been arranged between Prince Louis Napoleon, son of the Emperor Napoleon III, and Princess Thyra, third daughter of Christian IX, King of Denmark. The King of Denmark has given his consent to the union, but the date of the marriage has not yet been fixed. The Constitutionnel adds: "It is stated that this marriage will be made the occasion of a beneficial revision of the treaty of Prague." Princess Thyra is a sister of the Princess of Wales.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—It is stated that the Right Hon. Wm. E. Forster, member of Parliament for Bradford, and the well known liberal leader, will visit America in the autumn.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The cabinet of Paris, who to the number of 4,800, are on a strike, will hold a general meeting at the Cirque Fernando to night.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Times says the results of the Hungarian elections are known in 184 election districts, and show that 116 liberals, or supporters of the present government, 34 of the united opposition and 21 of the extreme left have been elected. Herr Tiesza, chief of the Hungarian ministry, will probably be returned from some constituency where a second ballot is necessary. It is thought that his defeat by the radicals of Debreczin will have the effect of making him adhere more firmly to the moderate wing of the liberal party.

RAKUSA, Aug. 8.—Suleiman Pasha, with 1,000 Asiatic troops, is shut up in Trebinja. He will not allow the Insurgents to enter the town, fearing a massacre of the Turkish authorities.

Fifteen hundred Bosnian regular troops have deserted from Trebinja and joined the insurgents at Dubrovnik.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8.—By the explosion of the Russian magazine, at the festival, yesterday, 55 persons were killed and 31 injured.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased four million francs during the past week.

STREET SCENES IN NEW YORK.—Shortly after ten o'clock on Monday evening a young man jumped on a car on Avenue A, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, and grabbed at the valve of a well dressed lady sitting among the passengers. She resisted and cried for help. Her assailant, nothing daunted, continued his attack, and when she arose struck her a violent blow on the face with his fist, knocking her down. He then seized her by the waist and ran out with a large crowd, raised, and he was pursued by a large crowd. The chief ran down Twentieth street toward the East river. When he reached the pier he ran to the end of it, and plunged into the water between two rafts, and made good his escape. The valise was found on the pier and returned to the lady. So great was the excitement that the lady was allowed to go away with her valise without finding out what it had contained, whether anything was missing, or what her name was.

Miss Helen A. Stafford, of Canada, who is visiting some friends in Thirty-fifth street, was turning from Eight avenue into Thirty-sixth street Saturday evening with a lady friend, when she noticed a man, seemingly under the influence of liquor, who crawled at her. She was frightened, and called her companion's attention to the man. Just then the man approached and again looked fiercely at her. Her friend told her to run, as the man evidently meant mischief. She ran up the street, and the man pursued her. Looking back, she saw him draw a large knife, and she ran towards a cart coming down the street, but as the driver did not seem disposed to afford her any protection, she returned to the sidewalk, where several women were sitting behind a railing in front of a house. But the gate being closed, she ran down the street with the man close behind her, muttering oaths. She dodged him around a lamp post, and then jumped over the railing of No. 273, striking her head on the ground. Just at this moment the drunken man came up, shouting, "It's no use; you can't escape me. I'll have your life," and was about to force his way through the gate. He was told to stop by an old man, who was sitting within the railing, confronted him, and the man, suddenly seeming to recognize him, Miss Stafford was not the victim he sought for, put up his knife and calmly walked down the street. Although there were many people about, none seemed inclined to interfere, and there was no police officer in sight, although an officer appeared soon afterword. Miss Stafford soon recovered sufficiently to go, but is still suffering from the shock.

LIGHTNING IN MID OCEAN.—Mention was made yesterday of the Allan line steamship Nova Scotia having passed Cape Henry late Tuesday night with a dismasted brigantine in tow. The Nova Scotia arrived at Locust Point yesterday with the disabled vessel, which proved to be the American brigantine Kaluna, Captain Harman Curtis, bound from Philadelphia to Greenock. The Kaluna sailed from Philadelphia July 25, and encountered remarkably pleasant weather until the night of August 1, when off Vineyard Haven, when a heavy squall, accompanied by a violent thunder storm arose. About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 2d instant the storm commenced abating rapidly, and by 4:30 the wind had entirely subsided, the vessel's sails hanging idly against the masts. It soon commenced to grow dark, while the air became sultry. The captain was on deck with his second mate and two seamen, the other four men, constituting the crew, having turned in. For about an hour the vessel rose and fell with the swell in the darkness, while the dull sky was anxiously watched by those on board. Suddenly a tremendous thunder clap was followed by a blinding flash of lightning, which appeared to hover around the vessel's foremast, and the next moment all the masts, spars and sails were shivered and a crash fell over the side, leaving the vessel a helpless hulk. The crew were at once put to work with axes, cutting away the wreck, which in a few moments disappeared in the darkness. Myriads of splinters from the shattered masts flew around, one seaman being knocked senseless by a flying fragment of the foremast. A spar sail was rigged on twenty feet of the mainmast left standing, and under this the vessel bore southward until the Nova Scotia was sighted. The hull of the vessel is uninjured, as is also her cargo of syrup and staves, valued at \$17,000. There is little doubt that, had not the weather been favorable, the Kaluna would have added another name to the long list of vessels that have been mysteriously wrecked at sea.—Balt. Gazette.

Fire.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., August 8.—Verdun Bro.'s paper mill, at Paper Mill village, was burned this morning. Loss \$112,000; insurance \$100,000. The mill had a capacity of ten tons daily and employed 150 hands.

A Fireman Killed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Two fire engines collided at 6 o'clock this morning, killing Fireman Geo. Stead and badly injuring Fireman J. J. Conroy. Both engines were running to a fire and met on a corner.

Fratricide.

One of the most diabolical murders ever committed took place on Saturday evening last in Elizabeth City county, some two or three miles west of the town of Hampton, a mention of which has appeared in the Gazette. The weapon used was a large clasp knife and the parties negroes. The following are the particulars of the murder:—

A short distance from Hampton, and fronting on the roads, lies the Bates farm, which during the war was freely "squatted" upon by the contrabands, and who, when an attempt was made some eight or nine years ago to remove them, declared war, and a company of troops from the fort had to be sent there to preserve order. An amicable arrangement was finally effected between landlord and tenants, and quiet was again restored. Among these who remained were two brothers, John and William Bird, the principal and victim of the tragedy.

But followed the water, and tilled a small piece of land for a living, and were also regarded as quiet and respectable among their associates. William, for a time, ran on a coasting vessel between Hampton and New York, and some four or five years ago was shipwrecked off the Virginia coast. He managed to secure a piece of plank from the wreck, upon which he maintained himself for four days, until he was picked up by a passing vessel. Two or three years ago his brother John married, and came to Hampton to live, where he still followed the water, and of late has been in the habit of assisting his brother in cultivating a small piece of land which he had purchased.

It seems from the evidence adduced in the preliminary examination held Tuesday before Justice Jones, colored, that there had been a dispute between the two in regard to wages, John claiming \$2 for his services, while William claimed that \$1.50 was sufficient. On Saturday evening a neighbor passing heard them quarreling about the matter. William was in the house, and John was in the yard. He states that he heard John say to William, "If you come out of that house I'll kill you," but thinking it was merely an idle threat, paid no attention to it, and passed on. From what afterwards occurred it appears that William did come out of the house, when his brother drew out a large bone handled clasp knife, with a blade about five inches long, and struck him several blows with it. One of them cut his throat, another entered the neck back of the ear, and two others were aimed at the heart, one of which nearly severed a rib, while the other cut the poor fellow's heart nearly in twain. Shortly afterwards John called one of the neighbors, and told him that he had killed his brother—had cut his throat with a knife, but gave no reason for doing so. The authorities were promptly notified, and Sheriff Haas made the arrest about midnight. The murderer made no attempt to escape, and seemed to manifest no concern whatever in regard to the matter. He was found sitting on the body, with the knife still in his hand, which was identified by a number of witnesses.

William was a small man, about thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and three small children. The prisoner is about thirty five years old, very dark, with a low, receding forehead, rather sparely built and about five feet six inches high. He seemed perfectly cool and collected, and did not seem to take any interest in the examination. His trial will take place at the next term of the court.

"MARRIED ONCE, BUT ONLY A LITTLE."

Some men are fastidious in selecting wives; others are not at all nice in matters matrimonial. But a breach of promise case in Arkansas, in general, is too rare and serious to leave a loophole for a laugh to come in.

Mr. Johnson Topp moved from Tennessee across the Mississippi into Arkansas. He was a man of means and a bachelor. He was not wholly averse to matrimony, but he had a fear of widows. Grown widows, especially were a terror to him. He had moved from East Tennessee to Middle Tennessee, from that section to West Tennessee, and finally over into Arkansas to escape from real or fancied matrimonial danger arising from enterprising, perhaps charming, Tennessee widows.

That being Mr. Johnson Topp's history, it surprised his friends that he should appear as a defendant in the case of Dublin vs. Topp; suit for breach of promise. But the circuit court docket for Crittenden county disclosed the fact of the suit, and the affidavit of Mrs. Malinda Dublin set forth the particulars.

The plaintiff put on the stand to tell how wickedly she had been led into false hopes by the middle aged bachelor.

"I live with my old dad," she said, "and the feller kept coming round 'till makin' me be wanted to trade mules. After he traded a time or two till that was played out he come wantin' cotton seed. I knowed he only wanted an excuse to get to see me, and I told pop when he come again to bring him and see whether he'd talk turkey or not if he had a fair chance. And that was just what he wanted. You never see a man set up to a woman pearter than he did as soon as ever pop introduced us, tellin' him, 'This is my daughter, Malinda.' He was powerful shy at the offset; but let him get fairly started on mules or shoates, and he was dead sure to end with spakin'." And it appeared like he couldn't wait more'n a minute for a woman to say yes. I didn't fool with the man as lots do, but I said yes; and about the next thing that happened he was tryin' to crawl fish. That's about the whole story.

But her lawyer did not think it was the whole story, and he was right—there was more to be told.

"Will you state to the jury how it happened that the defendant, Topp, went back on his word, after he had asked you to marry him?"

"Well, as I said before, he was the most unscrupulous fellow I ever got his answer, which was 'yes.' The fourth day of July, I allowed, would be soon enough for the wedding day, but he couldn't wait till then. It was impossible. I told him to call pop in and talk it over. I went over to the kitchen to get up a quarrel and show the man I could do the tallest cooking in Arkansas, when I let myself out for it to dead earnest."

"And what happened when your father and the defendant, Topp, talked it over?"

"Before I left I told pop the man was on the marry, and I reckined it was all right. Pop allowed he'd best have somethin' to take. I set on the whiskey and sugar, and did the best I was cookin' to do; if they preferred meat in theirs they knowed just where to get it. When I came back I saw things was wrong. The first thing the man said, and lookin' soberer'n a funeral: 'Counsell Dublin, I allowed your gal, Malinda, was a single gal all this mornin'. I she single, or is she ever been married afore? And pop he told the truth, lookin' him plumb in the eyes: 'She's been married once, but only a little—only a little.' And I said, 'That's so; he's takin' the Gospel facts—only a little.' The man let out then mighty sudden; and me and pop thinks if that's any law in Arkansas he ought to be hanged."

The defendant urged that he didn't want a wife who had been married ever so little. He thought he had been deceived. The jury saw it differently. A little married didn't count in Arkansas. He must pay, and he did pay.

Arrest of an ex-Mayor.

CINCINNATI, O., August 8.—A special dispatch says ex-Mayor Brown, of Berea, Ohio, was arrested yesterday charged with obtaining money under false pretences and being connected with a gang of burglars which has been operating in that vicinity for some time past. It is alleged that while Brown was Mayor he entered into a fraudulent arrangement with the Iowa marshal to receive two dollars for every arrest made by the latter.

Continuous effort impoverishes the blood unless it be kept pure by suitable food and (when needed) Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

The Potomac River Fisheries.

The falling off in the number of fish is a patent fact, but neither the extent nor the cause of the failure has ever been definitely ascertained. The first publications of the national fish commission were based upon an anonymous newspaper statement which had been used in Martin's Gazette. The commission are now in search of more correct data, the extent of the authoritative statement, however, as these incorrect statements are still published, "that the amount caught now is only one half of one per cent of the yield ascribed to it by trustworthy authorities nearly half a century ago," it may be useful to show the origin of that one which made the river yield 750,000,000 of herring in 1831. The whole of the statement from which the data in Martin's Gazette is derived is a communication signed "Pomoonkey," published in the National Intelligencer, in April, 1832, which says: "The number of fisheries is about 150, and within fifty miles of Washington city on both sides of the river. * * * These fisheries are in operation only about five or six weeks, and during that time are the means of circulating and producing the enormous sum of \$4,000,000 as follows:—

"\$8 x thousand five hundred laborers, whose wages are \$180,000; 450 vessels, average pay for hire, \$45,000; 1,350 men, to navigate vessels, \$3,100; 22,500,000 shad, value in good years, \$1,125,000; 995,000 barrels of salt to cure fish, \$497,500; boats, seines, &c., estimated at \$225,000; annual rents of fisheries, shad vats, &c., \$162,000; paid for provisions for 600 laborers, \$55,000; extra shoes and clothing necessary during fishing, time for laborers, \$15,000; total, \$3,935,100."

The stupendous exaggeration of this statement is evident in every item. In the matter of barrels alone, 995,000 barrels in a double row would extend half way around the fish wharf in Alexandria to the Sun office in Baltimore, some forty seven miles. Yet this is set forward as "the yield ascribed to it (the river) by most worthy authorities nearly half a century ago." Until all such data as this be abandoned it is idle to hope for even an approximation to the probable figures. A protracted and careful examination of statistical authorities gives but slight data on which to base reliable estimates.

In Captain John Smith's time (July, 1608), a boat could scarcely be driven among the shoals of Potomac fish. Warden, in his "Chorographical and Statistical Description of the District of Columbia," published at Paris in 1816, says: "In a distance of about one hundred miles above and below Washington 400,000 barrels of herring are caught annually." "The Historical Sketches of the Ten Miles Square," by Jonathan Elliot, in 1830, does not speak of herring, but gives the number of shad taken at each of twenty great landings on the Potomac at from 150,000 to 300,000 per annum, or a maximum of 6,000,000 shad. The exaggeration of Martin's Gazette gives 25,500,000 shad as the product of 1832.

A writer, supposed to be the deputy fish commissioner for the Potomac, estimates the herring catch of 1840 at 86,000,000. Of this, however, he states only 18,500,000 were sent to Alexandria. He thinks, however, that 20,000,000 were sold on the shores for food and manure, and that 47,500,000 were packed on the shore in 95,000 barrels, and as this remarkable estimate sums up 86,000,000 herring he gives that as the aggregate catch of the year. He thinks, too, that Congress must first kill all the eels before an increase of herring can be hoped for.

The following is believed to be the best approximation to the true figures that can be obtained: 1808, billions of herring; 1810, 200,000,000; 1830, 98,000,000; 1837, 23,000,000; 1840, 54,000,000; 1849-51, 17,900,000; 1853, 13,000,000; 1856, 20,000,000; 1866, 14,000,000; 1877, 7,000,000; 1878, 5,000,000 herring.

It will thus appear that the decrease has not been annual, and that while in periods of a given series of years there has been a constant decrease, yet that decrease has not progressed year by year, but, on the contrary, that often after a lean year there has been a full one, and perhaps periods of several years of successive increase. The decrease has been, so to speak, in a series of waves, the highest yield of each successive series of decrease falling below the highest yield of the preceding series, but being much above the lowest yield.

Barabarb, in his travels in Virginia, (1759) gives the following list of fish caught: Grampus, aboco, porge, bonota, sheeps-head, flying fish, rock fish, drums, black fish, sea bass and sturgeon. Warden (1816) gives the following list of fish found in the Potomac, near Washington: Sturgeon, rock fish, shad, gar, eel, carp, herring, perch, white and yellow snout, mullet and smelt. It has lately been noted that the shoals of herring which abandoned the coast of Sweden about a century ago have, within the past few years, returned to that coast.—Wash. Cor. Balt. Sun.

A GREENBACK CLUB has been organized at Culpeper Court House, with the following officers:—President, James Barbour; 1st Vice President, D. M. Rame; 2nd Vice President, T. B. Nalle; 3rd Vice President, J. R. Strother; Corresponding Secretary, D. A. Grimley; Secretary and Treasurer, W. L. Jeffries.

The following is the platform adopted: That the power to coin and create money and to regulate its value belong exclusively to the General Government, and that all the circulating medium of the country, whether of paper or coin, should be issued by the Government and made full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and receivable in payment of all duties and taxes due the United States.

That we demand the repeal of the National Banking Act.

That we demand the unconditional repeal of the Resumption Act of 1875.

That we favor free and unlimited coinage of silver, as well as that of gold.

That the United States bonds should be taxed as other property.

That we adhere to the following principles in regard to our State affairs.

The Sovereignty of the Commonwealth as to her domestic affairs.

The right of the people, through their representatives to determine the manner and rate of taxation.

The right of the people by and through their representatives to control the revenues of the State.